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Wanted, For Scientific Purposes.

It is believed that the opportunity is still open. A perfectly docile railroad, trained to the house and warranted not to show its teeth except when truly bad and predatory corporations are visible in the shrubbery, can hear of something advantageous by applying at the side door of the White House.

The requirements are moderate. For the high purpose of testing the merits of Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S theory of overcapitalization nothing is necessary on the part of the applicant but an entire readiness to submit to vivisaction. If to this qualification there is joined a capacity for the exhibition of proper gratitude and joy while physically under the scalpel, such a railroad, or its president, may expect all the benefits naturally accruing to the welcome animal willing to be the dog that it is tried on.

We haven't the least notion that Mr. CHARLES S. MELLEN, ardent as may be his enthusiasm for experimental science, aspires at this time to any monopoly of public usefulness.

The Veid Apportionment.

The apportionment of 1906, which has been declared yold by the Court of Apceals, was not the work of inexperienced men or bungling incompetents. The crooked lines were drawn by artists completely informed as to their duties and the requirements of the Constitution. They knew when they devised the gerrymander that they were not complying with the fundamental law of the State. They hoped that no one would have interest or enterprise enough to test the law in the courts, and the authors of the apportionment were as little surprised as any citizens by the decision upsetting it.

Now it appears that some of the members of the Senate wish to avoid the correction of the misdeeds of the session of 1906. By ingenious construction of the decision they try to convince themselves that for purposes of reapportionment the present Legislature is invalid and powers, while for purposes of thwarting the Governor it is a legal and competent body. In other words, for the performance of a Constitutional function there is no Legislature; for retaining KELSEY in office there is a Legislature. This ridiculous position, untenable in any event, is particularly ard when the express declaration of the Court of Appeals on the subject is

"As already said, the Senate and Assembly elected under the apportionment act and actually assem bled constitute in any aspect a de facto Legislature. . . It follows, therefore, that not only is the present Legislature a valid Legislature," &c.

It is plain that the sitting Legislature has power to make an apportionment law to take the place of the one declared invalid and unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. The duty of the Legislature is equally clear. It should enact an apportionment law complying in all respects with the Constitution, whose authors intended to secure equality of representation for all citizens, restricted only by the provision designed to prevent New York city from controlling the Legislature,

Germany, France and Our Customs Regulations.

The new German-American agreement, intended to avert a tariff war, has met with the approval of the Bundesrath and may be expected to be sanctioned presently by the Reichstag. It is well known that under this compact the Berlin Government will extend for a year the existing modus vivendi, which permits American goods to enter the German Empire on payment of the minimum duties leviable upon such commodities. Precisely what equivalent is to be given by us for this privilege has not been announced officially, but on May 1 a Berlin newspaper, the Lokal Anxeiger, published what is alleged to be a correct outline of

our concessions. The concessions made by us are confined to administrative changes in the oustoms regulations, changes which do not need to be embodied in a law by Congress or in a reciprocity treaty acceptable to the Senate. Two of them. however, are of considerable practical importance. For example, the export price at the port of shipment and not the price exacted in the home market is hereafter to be taken as the basis of anaisement by our customs authorities in the case of commodities which are intended for export exclusively or are only put on the home market in limited quantitles. Many sparkling wines are made in Germany mainly or wholly for exportation abroad, especially to the United States, and the change mentioned should enable German exporters to undersell in our market the French manufacturers of champagne. Important also is the alleged agreement made by us that in the event of reappraisement of goods by our customs authorities, where undervaluation is alleged, the proceedings shall take place in the presence of the parties inrested or of their representatives. On the face of things it seems but equitable that the importers of German commodities should be allowed to hear and contradict the evidence adduced for the charge of undervaluation. We are further told that hereafter the German exporter will not have to appear personally

before an American Consul in ordinary cases, and that a Consul's power to demand that invoices be sworn to will be

That these administrative changes in

our customs regulations will prove of much practical value to Germany is evidently believed in France, and we may expect to see a request put forward for the application of the same rules to French exports. France, however, does not stand on the same footing with Germany as regards the treatment of imports from this side of the Atlantic. The present duty levied on American cottonseed oil in France is six francs, but a bill now before Parliament proposes to raise it to 25 francs. Moreover, the announcement has been made that Porto Ricco coffee, which is appreciated in France and which hitherto has enjoyed there the benefit of the minimum tariff, will presently be subjected to the maximum tariff. The French on their part complain not only of the advantage that will be given to Germany in the American market by the new agreement, but also of that provision of our Pure Food act which requires the labelling of all food products, whether native or imported, in the English language. French exporters of meat products, vegetables, fruits and olive oil insist that this requirement is vexatious to the manu-

Two considerations have a bearing on the question whether we should make to France the concessions which we have made to Germany. In the first place, the latter country is a much better customer of ours than is the ormer. In the year ending June 30, 1906, we sold to Germany merchandise valued at more than \$234. 000,000, while in the same year the merchandise purchased from us by France fell short of \$98,000,000. In the second place, our products have been treated much more liberally in Germany than in France as regards the duties imposed on them. For nearly two years under a modus vivendi all merchandise imported into Germany from the United States has been subjected only to the minimum tariff, whereas nothing like such a sweeping concession has been made by the French Government. Reasonable enough however, is the request of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, which has been forwarded to Washington, that a commission be despatched to France for the purpose of arranging such an agreement as the German-American commission lately reached at Berlin.

facturers and detrimental to trade.

Renouncing an Idol.

While Mr. BBYAN has been rattling around the New England circuit, distributing his presence and his speeches with an industry and an eagerness that could not be exceeded if he were actually the Democratic candidate for President there are renewed signs in Virginia of s disposition to resent his continued domiation of his party for the exploitation of his personal and non-Democratio notions. The initiative and referendum seems to have been the last straw. The Roanoke World makes the obvious remark that this panacea is "not Democratic doctrine in any sense"; and it reminds Mr. BRYAN that the Democratic party has let him dictate its platform twice and been twice defeated:

" Certainly the time has come when he should cease his dictation, and at least give the party the high privilege of framing its own platform. When that is done, if Mr. BRYAN does not like it he can their superstitious ignorance, cannot be refuse to be put upon it, and that would really be the manly thing for him to do."

The Virginia Citizen reads him out of the party and insists that Democrats should nominate somebody else, whether Mr. BRYAN likes it or lumps it:

"He has undoubtedly put himself beyond the pale of a possible Presidency. He-or rather politicians who are afraid to speak for themselvesmay force WILLIAM J. BETAN upon Democracy a nominee, but in such event both he and our party are dead ducks nationally.

"We believe the time to be drawing near when Democrats should begin to centre upon worthy and available men, and for our part we are willing to abide the decision of the best minds in our ranks Let us start the ball, and put up men that are men even if our personal preferences are to be knocked down: let them be of Mr. BRYAN's liking if he will like them, but if not, then get outside his camp."

It remains to be seen if such voices of common sense will find willing ears, and if the romantic passion or infatuation of the Democracy for the Peerless can be chilled. Mr. BRYAN and defeat are inseparable. It would seem that the Democrats had sacrificed enough to that idol. American politics, however, has become a matter of hero worship in both parties.

The North Carolina Railroad Case.

Mr. Justice WHITE's decision in the North Carolina Railroad Commission case has been hailed as one of far reaching importance on the assumption that "there is practically no limit to the power which a State Railroad Commission may exercise in the regulation of railroads by the application of his ruling. The view is also entertained that the effect of the decision will be to encourage State rather than Federal regulation.

The point at issue was very simple whether the State Railroad Commission could compel the Coast Line Railroad to make a connection at Selma with the Southern Railroad to accommodate travellers. The case was carried up to the United States Supreme Court on the contention that the act of the commission was unconstitutional in that to obey its order would subject the company to a pecuniary loss which amounted to a deprivation of property without due process of law, and in that a denial of equal protection before the law was involved. It may be supposed that what the company objected to was not a single act of the kind, but the implication that if that act were declared lawful it would practically have to submit to a series of similar acts, which would have the effect of materially reducing the revenues of the company and thus working a deprivation of property in violation of the Constitution. Mr. Justice WHITE, however, did not take such a serious view of the

case. In his opinion he says: " As the primal duty of a carrier is to furnis adequate facilities to the public, that duty may well be compelled, although by doing so as an incident some pecuniary loss from rendering such service may result. It follows, therefore, that the mere incurring of a loss from the performance of

such a duty does not in and of that's nor give rise to the conclusion of ingresons would be the case where the whole sch was unresconable, under the destrine of Switzen versus Ames. " " Of course, the fact that the furnishing of a necessary facility ordered may occasion en incidental pecuntary loss in an im pertant criterion to be taken into view in del

It certainly does not follow that because a Railroad Commission may order a change in a running schedule to accommodate travellers who are compelled under the schedule as it stands to ose connections and suffer inconvenience, the commission has therefore the power to make the time table to suit itself, and may "control absolutely," as it has been assumed, "the running of trains." If that were the law the company might as well turn over its rolling stock and its staff of employees to the commission, thus giving the State control of its property. The factor of reasonableness is involved as well in the case of a commission's right to compel a proper service to the public as in the case of the fixing of rates under the power with which the State invests the commission. Too much has been inferred from Mr. Justice WHITE's opinion. Moreover, the subject in controversy is not really relevant to the question of State versus Federal regulation because "interstate commerce" is not necessarily involved. A State Railroad Commission under the law of its creation may make orders which are not within the province of the Federal Commission.

Kicking Against the Pricks.

A burning question has arisen in North Carolina and is now eating its way North, South and West with the imperative rapidity of a prairie fire. Nothing less than the Atlantic keeps it from boxing the compass with neatness and despatch. Already the Virginia newspapers are enfolded in its flames; away down in South Carolina the Charleston News and Courier is in riotous combustion, and soon in almost any part of that gigantic segment the anxious citizen may pick up red hot "chunks" and fan them into conflagration.

The blaze began when the North Carolina Senator, Mr. OVERMAN, was mentioned for the Democratic leadership on the floor of that august chamber which ARTHUR P. GORMAN dominated so long and in which more recently the eruptive and reverberating JOE BLACKBURN shook the chandeliers with his deafening and portentous bray. Senator Overman is a suave and most alluring gentleman. He is smooth shaven, benignant, large and pendulous of jowl, gorged with kindly sapience, fraught with tact, good will and bubbling wisdom. To see him is to love him. One glance at that broad, inviting countenance and all your secret thoughts and aspirations hasten forth into the sunlight of his smile.

All would have gone well, we verily believe, but for the fact that certain of his overzealous advocates advanced the argument of President ROOSEVELT'S warm regard for Mr. OVERMAN and his impetuous approval of that eminent statesman's Democratic leadership. One still finds at the South forlorn survivals of an ancient prejudice. There are still relics of a once proud and presentable Democracy who hug the delusion of one CASSANDRA proclaimed some years ago in the shadow of Mount Ida. These, in convinced that even Mr. ROOSEVELT is the unanswerable authority on Democratic party organization and management and strategy. They fear the Greeks bearing gifts and they are leary of the wooden horse. Thus it happens that thousands of loyal Southern Democrats go shy of the beaming OVERMAN, whom otherwise they would have smothered in affectionate embraces.

These benighted Southern newspapers do not seem to be aware of the fact that the world is moving ever on and upward. Perhaps, though we can hardly believe it, they have not yet heard the inspiring news that ten thousand camels in Africa have been named "Roosevelt."

Playing Baseball.

Since the professional baseball season opened the New York nine of the National League has played clean, straight baseball. It has not indulged in rowdyism, nor has it engaged in the disreputable umpire baiting that characterized its conduct during the season of 1906. Of the fifteen games the nine has played it has won twelve and lost three. It stands second among the eight clubs in the league, and its chances of winning the pennant are excellent.

The Giants have deserved the severest criticism in the past for their violation of the rules of fair sport. At times it has seemed as if they possessed neither the desire nor the capacity for reform. Now they show what they can do, and a multitude of baseball lovers applaud their change of conduct, and hope that there may be no backsliding in the remaining months of the season.

Who Is Holding Up the Night Police

Court Bill? For reasons best known to those who are responsible for the final disposition of legislation at Albany, the Agnew bill providing for the appointment of two dditional police magistrates for Manattan and The Bronx, so that a night police court may be established in this town, is held up in the Assembly. The bill passed the Senate unanimously several weeks ago. The Assembly Committee on Rules alone can now report it.

Except the Bingham police bill, no neasure immediately affecting the good morals of this city has ranked in importance with the Agnew bill. Its primary purpose is to destroy the graft of the professional bondsman, which flourishes through an alliance with police corruption. It is also a public necessity be cause it will prevent the unreasonable imprisonment over night of thousands arrested for trivial offences. It will provide a certain means of securing bail in felony arrests at night. With the present limited number of magistrates and their courts already overcrowded with work it is impossible to detail two of the existing magistrates for the establishment of this needed tribunal.

The bill has received the unanimous

ing by those who have advocated its passage. The improved administration of justice in "the courts of the people requires its enactment. It matters little to the public weal that the new appointees would likely be men of Democratic party affiliations, so long as they are men

of ability and good repute. To the influences that are holding back this measure and are threatening to defeat it unless some deal of petty patronage can be put through it may be well to suggest that it is not always wholesome to trifle with a unanimous public sentiment in support of a measure concerning whose desirability there is no doubt.

Under No Circumstances

"Under no circumstances will I be candidate for or accept another nomi-

nation." Republican enthusiasts who are in isting that circumstances have altered and that Mr. ROOSEVELT is free to accept another nomination have forgotten the absoluteness of his refusal. Misapprehend it they could not. It is sweeping and final. It covers all contingencies and possibilities. No circumstances can

change it. The noisy nominators should commit to memory the exact terms of Mr. Roose-VELT's statement. There is no ambiguity or loophole of withdrawal in it. Under no circumstances can it cease to be binding on Mr. ROOSEVELT; and could it cease to be binding in fact, it would still be binding in honor.

More poets yet! The Hon. JOHN R. McCabe, successor of the Hon. Bre Anson as City Clerk of Chicago, has written verses since he was a child. Here is a little stanza, begotten originally in the other Venice, no

Around the grim, gray stones. Devoid of purpose, scant of care, They coo in gentle tones." Mr. McCase's homelier vein is not

attractive: " Your stogies must 'draw,' If votes you'd be drawing To reach the glad paw, Your stogies must 'draw.' Beware the shocked 'pshaw!' When 'ropes 'they are gnawing. Your stogles must 'draw.

At a moment when the base plot to drive him or the Hon. HINKY DINK out of the First ward freezes the Pierian spring of the Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN, the emergence of a new official son of song in Cook county reassures the hearts of millions.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After a week or so of contact with various business men of this town I am led to crystallize some of my experience n these few paragraphs:

A man with the instincts of a gentleman is neve

Buying a seven dollar lynch does not make a man A man does not need to be dictatorial to be digined.

Business is not necessarily the transaction of

The employer who makes his office cheerful nakes his home so.

An ounce of true consideration is worth a pound

When one detects the oder of sanotity in a busi-ness office one had better lash his pocketbook to

tions of themselves in Manhattan they their issues and take to the Jersey hills. The business man who gives the glad hand only to get a dollar back needs disinfecting. The uncatablished millionaire is the most fawning

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the interests of people who contemplate making purchases of land in Cuba I wish to give them a word of warn-

ing and some advice. Every mail received in Cuba brings a mass of letters, most of them containing money ord response to fisming advertisements which been sent broadcast throughout the United States The more alluring the proposition the more cau-tious investors ought to be in dealing with the land ompany that makes it.

First of all, title should be investigated circum-It is a fact that very few of the prowho advertise so liberally can pass a flawless title What, then, should be the course of the man who desires to purchase land in Cuba, but cannot look up the property himself? Let him send his money a bank, to be held until the officers have ex amined the title and reported that it is valid, and to be returned at once if they cannot furnish a WILLIAM QUINTON, Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Retired.

CAMAGUET, April 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUK-Sir: "H.," who spent his wrath on an Atlantic City hotel because he found that the rates varied according to the eason, is certainly an untravelled person, wit ittle knowledge of business conditions. What doesn't change in price with the seasons? Coal, clothes, fruit, vegetables, in fact, everything we get almost has a seasonable value. So, too, with resort hotels. In the summer, when the demand is great and the supply limited, the prices go up and very intelligent guest understands it. Most of the hotels have four differe Most of the hotels have four different rates for the same rooms, according to the season, and these

rates can be ascertained always in advance The tendency of every one who has a grievance to yell for legislative interference is almost beyond NEW YORK, May 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: What Is THE In your editorial of to-day bearing the caption "Convention Cities" you speak of Seattle as a "remote hamlet." That "hamlet" has a population of more than 200,000; its bank clearings exceed those of Buffalo, Denver or Milwaukee; its building TUN's idea of a city! those of Buffalo. Denver or Milwaukee: its building permits for the year to date surpass those of Pitts-burg. Washington or Buffalo: its sea commerce, including Alaskan, coastwise and Oriental, reaches a total between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 a year: I haven't the exact figures, but J. A. KANGLEY. PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

Mr. Justice Smith's Opinion of Judicial Robes TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is ro nuch being said about judicial robes that I would much being said about judicial robes that I would like to put on record the personal opinion of the late Justice Wilmot M. Smith concerning those relics of a former age. Whenever Judge Smith was in Patchogue, his home town, I saw him very frequently at his private chambers and in his he A few months before his death I said to him th neard that the Judges in the Second Department were going to wear robes. Judge Smith laid down "They will never get one of those damned things

on me unless they legislate it on me."
PATCHOGUE, May 1. ARINGTON H. CARMAN. Feast of the Blueiackets To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By cripes, that was a nifty feed aboard the Missouri! And make out you didn't tell about it, all to the dalay Will be ready at 5 A. M. to-mor the Virginia and lilinois rackets. So, mister man SEAMAN.

Raw Material of a Message. The Walrus had just said the time had come to sik of shoes and ships, and scaling wax, and cab-"But," they cried, "why omit railroads?"

Herewith the poor beast perceived it lacked the noders coherence of ideas. From Schenectady to Troy. Knicker-Did Barnstorm count the ties coming Bocker-Yes, but he said he was merely making

approval of t e press of the city. There | THE DISCOVERIES OF AN IMMI-

A sunset of passion flowers and roses was sming beyond the water and the flagship burning beyond the water and the flegshi was doing its best to hide it with a cater must be getting ready for a very large din ner party-it was such a fat caterpillar, and all the other ships were smokaless.

The immigrant was waiting to be ferried back to Point Comfort. He had returned to the exposition to see how it looked after the shouting and ceremonies were over It seemed to be bearing the honors it had eceived at the inauguration m After opening it the President had, as a matter of fact, taken most of the show away with him. What he had left was not so much open as ajar. Hammering and sawing and painting and plastering were resonant or redolent all over the grounds. A good many people were lounging this evening on the boardwalk along the sea

front. The exposition had attracted the usual crowd of adventurers from all over the country. Mere sightseers were not much in evidence since the President's departure, but these more serious folk were still hanging about-chiefly, it appeared; because they could not get away. who had come in the hope of filling their pockets by legitimate methods and those who had counted on other methods were alike disappointed. "Nothing doing" the sign they would have put up over the gates. It seemed to them a fair of the meanest sort, and they lamented the fat times of St. Louis and Chicago. A man who had been working at Panama and hurried away last month from the Isthmus, partly be-cause he foresaw an Eldorado at Jamestown, partly because the food down there wasn't fit to set before a dog-he had no bjection to the climate, he said, or the wages or the sanitation, but he couldn't stomach the coffee or the eggs-this strong man described the exposition curtly as what sounded like "a smitch." Guided the accompanying tone and expression the immigrant inquired if that meant "a bum "The same," he replied, "only more so." Two adjacent knights of industry called it something more universally intelligible in Anglo-Saxon lands and the were driven by the clouded prospect to indulge in reminiscences. "Yes," said one, that fellow was a terrible shark!" "Wel I don't know," rejoined the other. he hadn't taken it he'd have been a fish. What are you going to do when they hand it over on a plate? Refuse? Not much Take the plate, too." A nautically in formed tintypist from the seaccast of Ohio was discussing the fleets with bromide patriotism. "Yes," he admitted frankly, that German is a good looker. No denying it. But I must allow," he added with sorrowful impartiality, "our own ships impress me more. Now, if you look close at them you'll notice that, no matter what class they belong to, they all have their smokestacks in exactly the same place whereas those foreigners --- " while an ex-courier from tawny Spain who spoke five languages was pouring his life story into the immigrant's other ear in guttural French. He was profoundly disappointed not only in the exposition but in the United States as a whole. "One

grows old here," he said, "because there is no pleasure." "Nothing but work?" asked fellow immigrant. The other shook his head. "No, there's no work, either They think in Europe that Americans are energetic. C'est de la blague! They are hotel as a clerk. Do I have to apply my self as I do in Europe? Not at all. I talk to the ladies all day. I only have to smile. It is this way: The boss is so busy he ha no time to look after me. That is the rule here. The bosses do all the work; the rest sit and watch him. In Europe it is the "At all events, you can make opposite." money here?" "Not half as much as at home. The Americans give tips in Europe;

don't give any here. I know, for have been everything.' The ferry boat hove in sight approaching the end of the long pier, and the immigrant

had to leave the comprehensive courie As the boat drew off he gazed his last on the exposition and meditated on its probable fortunes. It represented so much hope and effort, however dilatory, that it would be a great pity if it were to fail. It ought to succeed, he thought, if the authorities had the courage of their original de sign. The official guide, published at the ast moment, contained a rather grandilo quent prefa. by the president of the fair about its "mission," claiming that it was to be "of paramount importance to the United States in demonstrating its resources and its phenomenal progress in agriculture mining, manufacturing, commerce, art and science." This seemed a large claim at the present moment, when the fair was not demonstrating anything at all but what visitors from the North called "Southern procrastination." And from the size of the buildings, planned or completed, and the current gossip in the grounds, it hardly seemed likely that the claim would ever b other than misleading. In a comparison along such lines as these with St. Louis, Chicago and its other predecessors, James town could not fail to suffer very much. If the authorities would drop this imitative shadow and be content with the real bone they had the public would have less reason hereafter to complain of deception and the fair would be more likely to draw those to whom it might very legitimately appeal.

Jamestown could not expect to be visited by such hordes as Chicago or St. Louis. Let it at all events make sure of the selecter visitors who would appreciate what it really had to offer. It was original by its artistic buildings, its charming surroundings and its historical collections. Let it make the most of that originality and not pretend to a commonplace triteness which it did not possess. Let it advertise frankly: "We shall be ready in June. This is not a commercia show of any value. It is a place of amus ment and a health resort of an aesthetic and educational character. It is a Coney Island for the refined and intelligent classes The music supplied will be strictly naval and military, but except for that item the peaceful need not be slarmed. The number of warships in sight after the first week

or two will be small, and the troops parade from time to time on the Lee review ground will scarcely be more than enough to lend a pleasant dash of color." If the authorities advertised thus they would be telling the truth, which is great and will prevail. They might lose the van of a rabble, whose main body and rear guard would never come in any case, for the van would warn them back in time; but they would probably gain a considerable number of visitors whom they might otherwise lose. They had started out with the idea of being select. Let them stick to it, or they might find themselves selecter in the end than either they or any of their well

wishers would desire. A Highly Significant Word. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In to-day's issue of THE SUN one of your correspondents finds six meanings for the word "bore" and other wards pronounced the same, and asks if any one can beat that. How about the word "stock": I find thirtyone different meanings assigned to it in the Stand-

W. A. G.

BAVING OUR FORESTS.

Wassington, May 2.—Carefully pre-pared estimates indicate that the total of ual lumber out for all purpose approximates 45,000,000,000 feet, board m sent. The extent of our timber re seurces is not known with accuracy, but snough is known to show beyond any ques tion that without proper conservation of these resources it is only a matter of a few decades before the supply will be practically exhausted.

siderable time was given to the discussion of an appropriation for that branch of the Department of Agriculture known as the Forest Service: The question excited an sctive controversy in the Senate and many important facts and arguments were brought out. Unfortunately there is as yet only limited public interest in this almost vital subject. The growth of that interest is, however, quite striking. In January, 1906, there was held in Washington the first American Forest Congress. At that time, only a little more than two years ago, the American Forestry Association, organized in 1882 and incorporated in 1897, had a membership of between 2,000 and 3,000. To-day there are nearly 6,000 members, repres ing every State in the Union. The object of this society is "to promote the preservation, by wise use, and the extension of the forests of the United States." The educational work which is being done by this organization is of great value and should com-

mand the fullest possible support.

By an act of the President on the eve of the adjournment of Congress some 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres were added to our rational forest reserves. The total of our reserve area is now about 145,000,000 acres. The estimate submitted by Secretary Wilson for the "use, maintenance and protection" of these areas averages an expenditure of 1.6 cents an acre. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the expenditures for the Forest Service were \$779,519.29. The revenues, derived mainly from the sale of timber, were \$767.533. The development of the service is shown by comparison of these figures with those of two years earlier, when expenditures were \$379,150 and revenues only \$58,436. It is asserted officially, with the utmost confidence, that if the present policy is continued the result of the work will be not only a conservation of forest areas and of water supply, but as well a source of revenue to the Govern-

The act of 1891 authorized the Presiden to reserve timber lands on the public domain. President Harrison was the first to act under this law. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt have followed his example. The Fulton amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill of the recent session makes the consent of Congress necessary for any further reservations. The expansion of these immensel valuable areas and the maintenance of the present areas now depends upon the pressure which the people of the country can bring to bear upon their representatives in Washington. In this work the American Forestry Association promises to be an ctive and efficient factor.

Too Much Treasure for Biographers. From the London Evening Standard.

For serious biography there are two difficult sub who leaves too many. Manning heaped up data who leaves too half, volumes of newspaper cut-tings. Gladstone left behind a prodigious series of journals, as Scott had done. Very helpful as a revelation of the man, but, in the case of so acutely methodical a person as Peel, a nightmare. He strode late one night into the bedroom of Lord Cardwell, his private secretary, and paced up and down without saying a word. Cardwell watching with amazed perplexity from his bed. At last Pee spoke: "No public man who respects himself should

rer destroy a letter." So saying, he disappeared. We know now what e meant. He was thinking of the letter which he had had in his pocket while Disraeli was attacking him. Peel was true to his dictum. He never de-stroyed a letter. From the very beginning he prepared for the searchlight of public opinion. And what was the result? Stanhope and the others who were appointed to write his life turned affrighted from the task. For forty years nothing but a couple of volumes by himself saw the light. Then came a volume of letters, followed eight years later

by two more. It was not the fact alone that the documents affected living statesmen which kept back the work The manuscripts were too terrific in bulk to be handled by any ordinary man.

Corean Prodigal Son.

From the Korea Dally News. One of the Corean Judges has before him a most peculiar case to decide. A man in Pyung-san died leaving all his wealth to his two sons, between divided it equally. The clder son soon ood care of his share and increased it by careful good care of the same ago the younger brother received an anonymous letter telling him that his father's grave had been opened and the head of body had been carried away, but that it could be recovered if a certain large sum of mone brought to a certain place at a certain hour. younger brother compiled with the demand and went to the appointed rendezvous, where he found a man with a paper mask over his face. In a fit of ger he struck the masked robber and killed him The mask came off and behold it was the elder brother. shment is due the younger brother for the killing of the elder under these trying circumstances.

Fate of Temples at Phile

From the London Datly Mail. Lord Cromer's despatch to Sir Edward Grey on the increased water supply needed by Egypt, published by the Foreign Office, recommends the raising of the great Assuan Dam by twenty-three et at a cost of about £E1,500,000.

While the raising of the Assuan Dam as proposed is the only satisfactory solution, it means, "unfor tunately," Lord Cromer says, "the almost complete submersion during a portion of the year of the temples at Phile." While deeply regretting this nce, Lord Cromer declares it would no justifiable to sacrifice the present and future interests of the people of Egypt in order to save the ubmersion of the temples.
Sir William Garatin states that the Government

as consolidated the foundations of these buildings by underpinning them, carrying the masonr everywhere down to the solid rock. "There is conno fear of their being structurally injured by the raised water levels." And during period between July and October the monume

New Bronze Doors for Capitol.

From the Washington Herald.

The models of the large bronze doors which the Washington sculptor, Louis Amatics, was authorized to design for the main west entrance of the Capitol need but a few finishing touches before they will be ready to be cast. These massive door will be nearly eight feet in width and more thirteen in height.

The bronze doors at the east entrance of the

Capitol represent the discovery of America, and those at the Senate and House entrance represent the Revolution and forming of the Governmen and nation. The new doors will tell the story is bronze of the intellectual and physical progress the country, the apotheosis of the United States.

Curious Use of the Union Jack. From the London Tribune. The Colonial Premiers were the guests last night

"1900 Club" at the Albert Hall, where a com pany numbering more than 2.000 guests was gath ered to meet them. The interior of the hall had been subjected to an elaborate scheme of decoration, the chief feature of which was the use of a huge Union Jack as a carpet. The utilization of the emblem of the empire for this purpose result its colors being soiled and its design concess a being soiled and its design concealed under many feet and tables.

> Philosophy in Chicago Said Hinky Dink To Bath House John: Our power's gone!"

Sald Bath House John To Hinky Dink: "It won't be long-

Let's have a drink!

GOLDEN OFFER.

A Generous Boston Publisher's Encourage ment of Literature. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whenever the warmth of human generosity falls on the old earth it is unwise to smother it. on the old earth it is unwise to emother it. Better let it come forth and animate its course, for there is not too much of is in these busy days. It is from the Seat of Learning

Dan Sin: The manuacript you were kind enough to submit for examination has been returned to me by my readers, whose report is such that I shall be slad to edd it to my list. I should make the volume " * The proposition I can make for the publication of the book is that you advance \$1.000 (\$1.000 when the contract is stend and \$500 unon receipt tion of the book is that you advance \$1.800 BLASS when the centract is signed and \$500 upon receipt of a complete set of page proofs) and receive he percent, of the entire proceeds from its sale, together with twenty-five copies without charge. I trust you will find this offer satisfactory, as I have severy effort to make it not only fair but liberal, and I hope you will agree with me in thicking I have done so. If there are any details you would like explained at greater length I shell be glad to give you all the information in my power, but if every explained at greater length I shall be gied to gively ou all the information in my power, but if everything is clear, as I have tried to make it, I shall forward contracts for your acceptance as soon as I hear from you.

I admire the publisher who wrote that letter. and, what is scarce believable, he is neither a relative nor any friend of mine. It is true that it reads somewhat like an offering of city bonds, but therein lies the very insouciance of the appeal. It is a throwing of fear to the very winds. He bids not only fair but liberal. Aye, too liberal, too liberal. It wears on one's respect for his stability to see a gentleman of margins and deckle edges so dis traught with the fever of adventure that for a mere shilling he would plunge into unknown seas to bring up a name dripping with oblivion. Who says that the whirr of chinery amid belching craters of soft coal will drown out America's literature? Never while reckiess and unsophisticated publishers abide with us! The soot and grime of indus-try cannot pollute these gentlemen. They are first and last for the free air of the upper

ry cannot pollute these gentlemen. They are first and last for the free air of the upper regions.

It is not, however, wholly praise of the detached sort that I would bestow; the solidity of the letter, the very clinging to practical ideals, is such that in the ferment of admiration one finds himself gradually settling on his feet. It is best after all to have some part of the body at anchorage, and our publishers understand the merit of this condition. It is this very blending of the real with the ideal that gives the letters of publishers such charm, and particularly is that the case in the present instance. I have heard of writers who received as many as 100 copies of their own book from magnanimous publishers, but in that event I doubt much if they were 'let in' for so small a sum as \$1,500. Twenty-five copies on top of this trifling fee is something which borders on the romantic, hardly to be conceived in this worksday age. And still, over and above all this, there is to be an abundant 50 per cent. of the entire receipts. I know of no occupation, except that of selling defunct oil wells and abandoned mines, which can equal that of writing, providing one comes upon such a publisher as this.

It may not be well publicly to unveil the star of hope and so lead on a horde of nascent geniuses to a necessarily restricted market, but frankness impels me to give credit where it is due, and I would not willingly stiffe the impulse.

There Stars.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 2.

NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

Centrel of the Pacific Foreign to the True American Policy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reasons given by Mr. Charles F. T. Stuart-Linton in a letter to The Sun why the United States should form an alliance with England

against Japan (?)—possibly he means Ger-many—are very English, you know. I was asked to-day by a Scotch man to give assistance to Scotch crofters who wish to emigrate from lands in their native country where their forefathers have lived for centuries to Hancock settlement, near Sparta Hancock county, Ga., U. S. A. These Scotch men say the lands of their forefathers are being taken up for deer parks and game preserves by London men of wealth. They

preserves by London men of wealth. They say that they don't want to be targets for bullets in wars to keep India and South Africa in the empire. From the day of the first shot at Lexington to the present time have not these been always the conditions in England and America?

The countries of North America, Canada, United States and Mexico, do not want to control the Pacific. Mr. Laurier plainly stated the American position at the London conference the other day. It is just as natural that Japan, China and India should be friendly from an Asiatic point of view as that Canada, the United States and Mexico should stand together.

canada, the United States of America will maintain a powerful modern navy, will build the Panama Canal, and will enter into no entangling alliances. England did not consult America when she made her alliance with Japan. Did she makea fatal error? "The best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley."

JOHN ANDREWS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, May 1.

To Plough Up the Missouri.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat The only way to control the Missouri River is to plough it up. That is the opinion of C. Eacrett of Strahan, Is., who has unburdened his mind on the subject of the improvement of that incorrigible stream, which has been bothering him for years. Mr. Eacrett's plan is to plough up the bottom of the river, and the currents created thereby will do the rest, he says, toward scouring out a channel in which boats of the heaviest draught might navigate The Congressional committees had never thought of this before, and the new inland waterways com mission, which just organized to day, may take up

the idea for consideration more or less seriously The Eacrett idea, to go more into detail, is to construct a boat of light draught, fitted out with implements something like a "lister" plough, which is the kind used on big farms of the West, to be fastened on long beams that could be raised and lowered from the stern of the boat. The boats are to ply up and down the river, stirring up the mud and sand, thus allowing the currents to clean it out and make a well defined channel.

Immigrants From the Canary Islands.

From the New Orleans Picayune.
The arrival of the emigrant ship Pio Nono with band of sturdy natives of the Canary Islands aboard will probably mark the cessation of immi-gration from the shores of Spain into the New World. The little band which made up the passenger list of the Pio Nono numbered thirty persons in all, men, women and children. They experienced no trouble meeting the laws of the United States and the statutes covering immigration in Louisians.

All in the party appeared to be in the best of health and were found to be a most desirable set of people.

The arrival of the party marks the first time in a century that a band from the Canary Islands has sought Louisians in which to cast their fortunes

Electric Railways in Austria. Vienna correspondence Pall Mall Gasette

Comprehensive plans are under consideration in the Ministry of Railways for the introduction of electricity on all the State rallways in the western part of Austria, embracing the lines between Vienna and Bregens, and Sairburg and Trieste. It is pro-posed to use the water power in the country through which the roads run, and an engineering commis-sion has been engaged for some months in investigating the amount of power available. As Austria is particularly rich in rivers and mountain streams an almost unlimited water power is to be found in many parts of the country.

Farming Without Horses.

Artington correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Sully county claims to have the most perfect
example extant of a horseless farm. The Grosecloses brothers have a big tract of land which they are cultivating entirely without the aid of horses or other animals. Their ploughing, herewing seeding, harvesting and marketing is all done we motor machinery. Every trip to town is made a motor car. It is claimed that they were able put the prairie into better shape with their heavy machinery than could be done by horses with sew-eral times the number of laborers at present em-

Been for Heusewives. From the London Tribune. If the Builders' Exhibition at Olympia had pos-

sessed no other point of special appeal to the house-wife, the exhibits of window frames and easher would alone have sufficed to make it worth her while to go there and study them. There were several types of revolving same window frames. easily manipulated, enabling the pane to be swun inward or outward for cleaning purposes, but it was the folding casement which appealed to the common sense of every one as being the ideal thing in window fittings.

Feminine Mechanics.

Stelle-Expositions are never finished when they Bella-I guess the button they press must be in